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The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, November 16, 1745.

From my own CHAMBERS.

HAVE receiv'd another Letter from PHILALETHES, wherein he thanks me for the Publication of his last, * against *Popery*, and in favour of a Subscription among the *Ladies* in Defence of his Majesty King GEORGE. He assures me he has follow'd my Advice, in consulting the Lady his Friend, who was desirous of being a *Subscriber* on this Occasion, and that she has already set the Example in her own Parish, where a Subscription has been since open'd for giving *Bounty Money* to every Man that will enter into his Majesty's Service. The Sum, he adds, that she has already given, is *one-fifth Part* of her annual Income, and *another fifth Part* she has ready, in Case it should be wanted. But her Name is to be carefully conceal'd, as she is more afraid of *Ostentation* than *Poverty*.

As this Method of encouraging Men to enter *directly* into his Majesty's Service, instead of forming separate and independent Associations, has been prefer'd to all other Schemes hitherto proposed for strengthening his Majesty's Hands, I cannot but declare my Approbation of the Lady's *Judgment*, together with my Admiration of her heroic *Zeal*. If other Ladies will take the same Method, and subscribe among the Gentlemen in their *respective Parishes*, or wherever there are Books open to the same laudable End, there will be no Occasion of a *separate Subscription* for the Fair Sex, which can answer no other Purpose than that of *Ostentation*; a Vanity every Patriot Lady will, I hope, be as careful to avoid, as She has been who makes the Precedent.

And with regard to the Fear of *Poverty*, every Woman whose Fortune depends upon the *Publick Securities* should reflect, that the only Way to avoid it is to maintain the Credit of *Those*, by keeping out the Pretender: For a Revolution such as is now attempted, whatever the Fautors of it may pretend, would inevitably destroy all the *Publick Funds*, and must reduce to Beggary every Individual whose Livelihood depends upon the Mony'd Interest. The Sacrifice of *one* or *two Fifths*, therefore, for a single Year, is the only Way to preserve the *Whole*; which makes it entirely consistent with Prudence, as well as the Love of our Country.

PHILALETHES concludes with an Encomium on some Gentlemen of *Spital-Fields*, who, tho' of private Fortunes have subscribed 50 l. a Piece for the same glorious Purpose. Such Instances ought to be made known, that Emulation may by that Means be excited in other Divisions.

Having thus comply'd with the Desire of *this Correspondent*, who enjoin'd me to use his Thoughts rather than his Words, I shall give at length the Letter of *our Author*, taking only some little Liberties, such as he hath allowed me. The Notoriety and Scandal of the Practices he complains of, will justify the honest Warmth with which he delivers his Sentiments.

* Nov. 2d.

To the AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

SIR,

'IF you think the following Reflections will be of 'any Service to our *French*ify'd Gentry, or their Mi'micks in the City, you may publish them with such 'Alterations as you shall think fit.

'I happen'd last Night to be one of the Audience at '*Drury-Lane Theatre*, where was perform'd, according to 'Custom, the well-known Tragedy of TAMERLANE, 'under which Character, it is supposed, the Author 'intended to represent our glorious Deliverer King 'WILLIAM the Third, who

> '*Came like the Prosy of inquiring Heav'n,*
> '*To judge, and to redress.*——

'And under that of BAJAZET every arbitrary despo'tick Tyrant, who thinks himself above all Law, and, 'puffed up with the fond Notion of Kingly Infallible 'Divinity, imagines that the most sacred Leagues and 'Oaths ought not to bind him. Such a Tyrant was 'then LEWIS the XIVth, and now is the modern Mo'narch of *France*, who would insolently impose upon 'us a *base upstart Pretender*.

> '*A Vice-Roy like himself, of his own making,*
> '*Who will all Rights and Liberties manumit,*
> '*And* English *Laws by* learn'd Dragoons *explain.*
> Epilogue to TAM.

'But what true *Briton* is there that would not rather 'chuse to continue the happy Subjects of a GEORGE, a 'WILLIAM, a TAMERLANE, than become the ab'ject Slave of a JAMES, a LEWIS, a BAJAZET?— 'But not to continue these Reflections, I go on.

'Mr. LOWE, between the Acts, entertain'd us with 'two true *English* Patriot Songs, which gain'd the loud 'Plaudit of the whole House. This Applause, I then 'imagined, sprung from the latent Zeal which was then 'revived in them for their King, their Country, and 'their Liberties: But how great was my Disappoint'ment when I heard the same Applause repeated on the 'Appearance of two *French Dancers*, who gain'd the 'Clap of the Audience by performing a continued 'Round of aukward Skips and unmeaning Movements! 'And what *Briton* is there but must feel his Indignation 'and Sorrow roused to see *Englishmen*, even the same 'Persons who had just before so seasonably shewn their 'Approbation of one of their own Country, who had 'endeavour'd to warm their Zeal for their King and 'their Liberties, soon after bestow the same Favour on 'two of the Subjects of that Nation, who are now en'deavouring to subvert our excellent Constitution, to 'take from us all that is dear and valuable to us, our 'Laws, our Liberties, and our Religion, and to rivet 'on our Necks the intolerable Yoke of Tyranny, Pope'ry, and Superstition? What made this the more shock'ing was, that neither of the Performers seem'd to have 'any other Excellency but that they were *French*.

'Well would it be if such *Foreign Buffoons* only re'ceived our *Applauses*? But do they not also rob our 'Purses, and carry away the plenteous Fruits of their 'Winter Harvests here, to refresh themselves in their 'own Country in the Summer? Thus do our Enemies 'enrich themselves from our Follies. But would not 'that Money, which is lavish'd with so much Profusion 'on *French Dancers*, and *Italian Whores*, be much more 'usefully employed in the Defence of our Country? Or 'if that Scheme is too grave and insignificant to suit 'the Taste of our present fine Gentlemen, would it not 'at least be better bestowed on some of our own Nation, 'who might again disperse it among their Fellow-'Countrymen?

'But alas! we seem not only chearfully and profusely 'to entertain and pay our Enemies, but also imitate 'them ourselves. Our Air, our Gait, our Dress, our 'Conversation and our Manners must be all *French*, 'or we are not accounted polite. The Form and Limits 'of our Mind and Understanding, as well as the Cut of 'our Coat, must be *A-la-mode de Paris*, or we cannot be 'looked upon as Gentlemen. In short, we are all over '*French* from Top to Bottom, Inside and Out, from the 'Highest to the Lowest, and but few *Englishmen* have 'for some Years appear'd among us. Nor can it be 'wonder'd at, since instead of Travelling over their own 'Country, which might afford them much Pleasure and 'Knowledge, our young Gentry are almost as soon as 'they come from School sent Abroad, in order to *know 'the World*, as 'tis called, and to learn Foreign Fashions 'and Manners. Surely, it would be an useful previous 'Qualification for them to distinguish between the Good 'and the Bad, and to know something of the Fashions 'and Manners of their own native Country!—But can 'the Levity, the Gayety and Foppery of the *French*, 'by any Means suit with the natural Gravity and Soli'dity of an *Englishman*? No! by imitating the Manners 'of the *French*, we make ourselves what Heaven never 'designed us to be, Monkies and Apes instead of Men.

'And it is thus that the *French* are gaining Ground 'upon us, by endeavouring to corrupt and enervate us 'with their Levity and Luxury; for thou these natu'rally produce Inconsiderateness, Supineness, and Cow'ardice; render the Mind lazy and inactive, and breed 'Ill (or rather no) Principles, which lead to ill Morals, 'and abject Baseness of Spirit. In a Word, our Enemies 'are endeavouring to make us like themselves, in order 'to reconcile us to their Yoke. And if we suffer our'selves to be once totally perverted from our ancient '*British* Simplicity, to their airy Gayety, and inconsi'derate Levity, farewell to our Liberties, to our Happi'ness, to our Religion, to all that is dear and valuable 'to us as Men, *Britons*, Christians, and Protestants!

'I wish I could say that this Fondness for *French* 'Modes and Customs only prevailed among the *Men*: 'But alas it is too apparent that the *Fair Sex* are also 'tainted with this Epidemical Distempers. I know of 'no other Way that they can atone for this Error, and 'shew their Zeal for their King and their Country, but 'by discarding those flaunting, wild, childish, and (I may 'say) sometimes immodest, Airs and Manners, which 'are the Product of *France*; by becoming what Heaven 'meant they should be, prudent, wise, and modest. And 'tho' they cannot defend their Country by their Hands, 'yet they may shew their Patriotism by contributing 'their Purses for its Defence: For I am entirely of the 'same Opinion with PHILALETHES in your last Pa'per, that several single Ladies particularly have it in 'their Power to enter into, and contribute largely to a 'Subscription, and may thereby raise a very considerable 'Sum, to be employed for the Support of his present 'Majesty and his Government. This is, in short, the 'only Way for them to shew themselves of a different 'Disposition from the Ladies in a certain Northern 'City, who testified their Folly upon a *late* to *us*, and 'indeed to *them*, unfortunate Occasion.

'And now, *Britons*, let us all shake off that Levity, 'Luxury, and those foppish, those effeminate Airs, 'which we have deriv'd from *France*, and which the '*French* have been always pouring in upon us. Let us 'shew that we can despise and look with Contempt up'on all their enervating Folly-soothing Pleasures; that 'we can see thro' all their flattering Arts; that we will 'be no longer their Mimicks, and make ourselves appear 'Fools and Monkies, to our own Shame and Destru'ction. In a Word, let us now assume again our origi'nal Character, act like *true Britons*, and be no longer '*French*ify'd *Englishmen*. Let us not only put on the 'outward Form and Shew of Courage, but really play 'the Men in the Defence of our King, our Country, 'our Laws, our Liberties, and our Religion.

Oct. 6, 1745. PHILANDER.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from Venice, Oct. 29.

'We have certain Intelligence from Constantinople, 'that the Intrigues which have been carrying on there 'for many Years, and which had like to have been con'ducted to a Point, in case either a Peace could have 'been made with the Shah Nadir, or the War carried 'on against him with Success, are entirely defeated by 'the late Overthrow of the Turkish Army, which is 'in Part ascribed to the not sending the Serasquier the 'Reinforcements that were promised him, but keeping 'them in Europe, with a View to have made a sudden 'Irruption into Transilvania, where there are very few 'regular Troops at present. We are likewise inform'd,

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'e Pretence for this Invasion was, to have been
'porting, in Conjunction with that other Power,
'edom of the German Empire, under Colour
'late Election's being brought about by Force.
'are said to be some other extraordinary Circum-
'ces attending this Intrigue, which will be disclos'd
'n a very short Time; for upon the News of the De-
'feat of the Seraskier and his Army, the Divan enter'd
'into Resolutions of quite another Kind, and, in Spight
'of all the Opposition that could be made by the Parti-
'zans of Bashaw Bonneval, have resolv'd to send an
'Officer of great Distinction to Vienna, to compliment
'their Imperial Majesties upon their Accession, and to
'assure them of the Satisfaction the Ottoman Porte takes
'therein. It is also pretended, that some Discoveries
'have been made of French Officers in Shah Nadir's
'Army, which has given great Distaste to the Turks,
'who are jealous of their having been betray'd in this
'War, and particularly in this last Action, in which
'they have suffer'd much more than was at first appre-
'hended, having lost, besides their General, 46,000
'Men on the Field and in the Pursuit. It is, however,
'reported at Constantinople, that the Shah Nadir has
'again offer'd to treat, the Affairs of his Empire being
'in great Distraction, and those of his Court and Family
'not a little confus'd.'

Hamburg, Nov. 8. According to the last Advices from Dresden, there should seem to be a fair Prospect of a speedy Peace between the Courts of Vienna, Dresden and Berlin; for they tell us, that most of the principal Grandees of Poland have offer'd their Service to their Sovereign, in Case his Electorate be invaded by the Prussians; and if we can depend upon Advices from Petersbourg, which come by the Way of Dresden, the Empress of Russia will surely send his Polish Majesty next Spring a Body of 15,000 Auxiliary Troops. Such a Force, it's thought, the King of Prussia will not be able to resist, how faithful and punctual soever France may be in performing her Engagements and paying her Subsidies. But on the other Hand, it is to be supposed that Russia will not send those Auxiliaries to Saxony, if the Court of Berlin keeps on the *Defensive*; and in this Case the House of Austria and his Polish Majesty will still find Prussia too hard for them, if they resolve to continue the War with him. Such a War, it is evident, must be ruinous to both Sides; and, therefore, it is hardly to be doubted that the Interposition or Mediation of Russia will bring about that Peace between them which Germany has long and so ardently wished for, as the only Means whereby the Court of Vienna can hope to make any Thing like a tolerable Accommodation with France.

But after all, if the Court of Vienna should not drop the Project of recovering Silesia, and Saxony nor lay aside the Thoughts of coming in for a Share of the Spoils, it is but reasonable to conclude that the Empress of Russia does not mean to help them to strip the King of Prussia, but only to protect them from his Resentment, 'till she sees what Effect her good Offices may produce. For granting that the Court of Berlin was the Aggressor, which however does not plainly appear by the Constitutions of the Empire; yet when once Peace is offered by such an Aggressor, upon reasonable Terms, those who reject it commence Aggressors from that very Moment; and the only Question at present is, how the Court of Petersbourg will decide this Point? If it be given against Prussia, a Foundation is laid for prolonging the Troubles in Germany; as it will be no easy Matter to induce a Prince to lay down his Arms, who has hitherto proved victorious in every Battle he fought: But if it should be decided in his Favour, then the Austrians and Saxons must begin to think seriously of Peace, which is what every good German Patriot wishes, no Matter by what Means it be brought about. We reckon Count Woronzoff, Vice Chancellor of the Russian Empire, arriv'd Yesterday at Dresden from Berlin; so that we shall probably know in a few Days what Turn Affairs are likely to take. In the mean Time impartial Men lay no great Stress on the Reports of the Dispositions of the Russian Court to help either one or the other Side; since both Parties are so apt to set their Affairs in the best Light they can, and so ready to catch at every Rumour that they wish may prove true.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Oct. 29. We hear that the Officers who are now recruiting in the North Part of this Kingdom, go on with all imaginable Success, great Numbers of Recruits arrive daily in Town and are immediately cloathed.

We hear that a Law will be made to prevent any Marriages for the future, between Protestants and Papists; and to make void all Marriages between Protestant and Protestant, who shall be marry'd by any Popish Priest.

Dublin, Nov. 2. Last Wednesday being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth, the same was observ'd here with greater Demonstrations of Joy, by all Degrees of People, than ever was known upon the like Occasion: There was a fine Ode wrote by the Rev. Mr. Lewis Burrowes, and set to Musick by Mr. Duburg, and perform'd at the Castle, which was decorated and illuminated in the most grand and elegant Taste; the Square of the Castle being finely painted; the Gate leading to the Lower Castle Yard was a very large Triumphal Arch, very finely painted, and over that the King's Arms, with the Profile of his Majesty on the Right Side, and that of the Prince of Wales on the Left, all properly emblazon'd, on fine Muslin with Lamps behind, which made the most beautiful Appearance. On each Window of the Castle were the Letters G. R. with a Crown above them, and thirty-eight Lamps burning to each: In the Center of the Building, on the Right Wing, were the Arms of the Earl of Chesterfield, and on the Left those of his Countess, as Countess of Walsingham, in her own Right, properly colour'd, with Lamps burning before them. The Supper Room was also decorated in the most beautiful Manner with fine Paintings, Illuminations and Statues, the Entrance into it having a Temple of Minerva, in the Pediment of which was a Basso Relievo of his Majesty, to which the Motto was

Parcere Subjectis & debellare Superbos.

Within the Temple there rose a large and beautiful Obelisk, which seem'd all one Blaze of Light from the Number of Wax Tapers which illuminated it, and over the Side-Board (which surrounded the Inside of the Temple at a proper Height, quite round) were several beautiful Statues, which pour'd out a perpetual Flow of the choicest Wines of all Sorts into rich Basons properly placed to receive them, from whence the Liquor was convey'd by private Pipes into the Lower Castle Yard, where it play'd off in several Fountains of Wine during the whole Entertainment, to give the Populace an Opportunity to drink his Majesty's Health and long Life, and Confusion to all his Enemies, which they heartily and sincerely did with many repeated Vollies of loud Huzzas. The whole seem'd a Sort of Paradise, and the Number and Beauty of the Ladies made it appear rather an Enchantment than a Reality. The Lady of his Excellency, in order to set an Example to the Ladies of this Kingdom, did us the Honour to wear on that Occasion a Head-Dress of Irish Brussels, or Needle-Work, of the Manufacture of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, of Abbey-street, which, in the Opinion of all the Company, far exceeded in Beauty any Foreign Brussels, Point, Mechlin, or Dresden; and it is hoped that her Ladyship's good Example will have such an Effect, as not only to induce all the Ladies of this Country to wear the same Kind of Lace, but incline our Parliament to give such Encouragement to the Undertakers, as may effectually stop the Issue of these immense Sums which are annually sent out to strengthen the Enemies of our most happy Establishment, and the Liberty and Repose of Europe, for French Trifles and Nuns Work.

The Countess of Chesterfield was better dress'd, and made a finer Appearance, than ever was seen in this Kingdom; and to her great Honour be it said, she had not one Thread of any Manufacture on her, but the Produce of Ireland.

Many Ladies, remarkable for Beauty and fine Shape, appear'd in plain Silks and Poplins, the Manufactures of this Country, as did many Gentlemen in Cloths and Ratteens; for which they have the Thanks of the Publick, and the poor Weavers in particular.

On Monday last the House of Commons resolv'd, that an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that he will be pleased to provide 30,000 Firelocks and Bayonets, and 10,000 Broad Swords, for the Use of the Militia of this Kingdom.

The same Day his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant issued out a Proclamation, forbidding the Exportation of all Kinds of Grain, to prevent the Rebels from being furnish'd with the same from this Kingdom.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Huntingdon, Nov 9. This Day came on the Election of a Knight of the Shire for this County, in the room of William Mitchell, Esq; deceas'd, when the Hon. Capt. William Montagu, Brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich, was chose without Opposition, to the universal Satisfaction of the whole County.

LONDON.

Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman at Perth to his Friend at Berwick, Nov. 1.

'Notwithstanding the Report you have heard of the 'Disaffection of our Townsmen, the following Instance 'will sufficiently convince you of the contrary. Last 'Wednesday, being his Majesty's Birth-Day, 100 Malt-'men, and some of the Trades-Lads, possess'd themselves 'of the Church and Steeple, and began about Mid-day 'to ring the Bells, as is usual on that Day, which gave 'so great Offence to Mr. Oliphant of Gask, who is ap-'pointed Governor of the Town by the Pretender's Son, 'that he sent immediately to order them to desist; their 'Answer was, *That they would continue ringing 'till Ten at Night*; and in the Evening were Bonfires in the Streets 'and the Windows illuminated, such as refused to illu-'minate their Houses had their Windows broke. About 'Nine at Night our *worthy* Governor, by the Advice 'of the Jacobites (assembled in the Council-House in 'order to defend about 400 Stand of Arms and Ammu-'nition, which were left by the French Convoy) sent 'fifteen armed Men to disperse the Mob, as they called 'them, who fir'd and wounded some of the Townsmen; 'upon this, those in the Steeple rung the Fire-Bell, 'their Friends beat to Arms; the People attack'd and 'soon disarm'd their Invaders, and belabour'd them 'most heartily; about Midnight they began to fire 'upon the Rebels in the Council-House, who return'd 'the Fire; several of the Town's People were wound-'ed, an Irish Officer, in the French Service, was kill'd, 'and many wounded in the Council-House: Yester-'day they sent for, and receiv'd, a Reinforcement 'of 60 of Lord Nairn's Tenants, in order to de-'fend themselves and keep Possession of the Council-'House.

The Edinburgh Evening Courant, dated the 5th Instant, has in it the following Paragraph, viz. 'Last 'Week no less than 500 Deserters from the Highland 'Army pass'd thro' Kilsyth, in their way Home: And 'about 100 Yesterday, taking the Benefit of the Pro-'clamation, march'd through the same Place towards 'the North.

Letter from Berwick, Nov. 6.

'About 5000 of the Highlanders were at Kelso last 'Night; and five of this Town's Volunteers hearing 'that three of them were at Dinner at Coldstream, they 'went thither; one of the Volunteers immediately ran 'to the Room Door, where he was met by one of the 'Highlanders, nam'd Randle, who snapt his Pistol at 'him, and clapt to the Door; the Volunteer then fir'd 'his Pistol thro' the Door, but did no Execution: The 'Highlanders then got out of the House a Backway, 'but as they were getting over a Dike two of them 'were taken, who deliver'd up their Broad Swords and 'Pistols, but the third made his Escape; however, they 'got all their Horses, and have brought them here in 'Triumph. The Highlanders have been examin'd by 'General Handasyde, one of those taken appears to 'have been an Excise-man, and had enter'd into the 'Service of the Pretender, who had given him a Lieu-'tenant's Commission, which was found upon him.— 'The same Volunteers, with five more, are gone out 'this Day, to seek another Opportunity of shewing 'their Bravery, and to demonstrate the Zeal of this 'Town.

Extract of a Letter from Lancaster, Nov. 8.

'The Lord Lieutenant of this County has order'd 'the Militia of this Place to march to Preston on Mon-'day next. The People here seem all very loyal, and 'believe will do every Thing in their Power to oppose 'the Rebels, should they dare to come this Way, which, 'by the latest Accounts of their Motions, seems to be 'their Design; however, our Fears on this Occasion 'are greatly diminished, upon having receiv'd To-day 'an Express from Marshal Wade, with Directions how 'we are to act best for his Majesty's Subjects, intimating 'at the same Time, if they should advance much far-'ther, he will speedily march to our Relief and Assi-'stance; and adds, for our Comfort, in one Respect, 'that the farther they proceed before they are attack'd, 'the greater and more certain must be their Destruction, 'though some of his Majesty's good Subjects may in 'the mean Time suffer by the Outrages and Violences 'they commit.'

An Extract of a Letter from Durham, dated Nov. 8.

'We have an Account by a Gentleman near Kelso, '(who was taken by the Pretender, and made his Escape) 'that they have us'd the People there in the same Man-'ner with those at Edinburgh, who had the Misfortune 'to fall into their Hands. They plunder'd them of 'every Thing, and have not left them so much as a

bed to lie on. This is a Taste of what we might expect from him, if he had it in his Power; but I hope his Time will be very short.'

By a private Letter from Berwick we learn, that a Man meanly habited, was relieved by the Mayor some time since, under Pretence of being wounded in the King's Service in Scotland. He said he was going to visit his Friends in London; but being seen there about 10 Days after, he was taken up on Suspicion, when two Letters directed to the Chevalier were found upon him, in Answer to two Letters he had brought to London; whereupon he was committed to Prison.

There is, it's said, an Account from the North, that soon after the Rebels had quitted Edinburgh, General Huck had orderd the Gates of that City to be shut, and that the Magistrates and Ministers of the Gospel had perform'd their respective Functions.

We are assured there were Rejoicings on the King's Birth Day in almost every Town and Village in Scotland, and even in the very Neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where the Rebels then were.

A List of the Forces and Commanders marching down towards Lancashire.

Sir John Ligonier, Commander in Chief.

Lieut. Generals { Richmond. St. Clair.

Major Generals { Skelton. Bland.

Brigadiers { Sempill. Bligh. Douglas.

Artillery { Leslie, Barnard and Roper, Brigade Majors; 30 Pieces of Cannon, six and three Pounders.

Old Foot { Howard, Major General of the Foot. Sowle. Johnson. Douglas. Sempill. Bligh. Skelton.

Kind's Dragoons; and 'tis suppos'd four Troops of Ligonier's Horse.

New Foot. { Gower's. Montagu. Hallifax. Grandby. Cholmondeley.

New Horse { Montagu's. Kingston.

All which Forces amount to 8250 Foot and 2209 Horse.

The Rev. Mr. John Simpson, of Care-Hall, Cambridge, is appointed Chaplain to General Ligonier.

Last Saturday 3100 Muskets in 62 Chests, six Tons and a half of Gunpowder, and 42 Drums with their Furniture, consign'd to the Duke of Argyll or Major-General Campbell, were shipp'd on board the Chandos Tender, Capt. Anderson, at the Tower, which is order'd to sail to Clyde in Scotland with all Expedition.

The Field Equipage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is order'd to be ready on the first Notice.

Last Sunday the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore arriv'd at his House in Hanover-Square, from Flanders; and Yesterday he waited on his Majesty at St. James's, and was very graciously receiv'd.

Several of the Gentlemen and principal Tradesmen at Norwich have form'd themselves into two Companies, under the Command of the Right Hon. the Lord Hobart, their Lord Lieutenant. Their Uniform is Blue turn'd up with Scarlet; and their Officers, as well as the private Gentlemen, have gone thro' their Manual Exercise, and are now performing the Evolutions.

Seven of the Regiments lately landed here from Flanders have Orders to march to Hampshire, Wiltshire, &c. in order to secure the Southern and South-West Ports of England: They are to be commanded by General Bland.

We are assur'd that there are six Men of War at Newcastle, ready to act as Occasion shall require in the present Conjuncture.

A Proclamation is issued for a Publick Fast to be observ'd throughout that Part of Great Britain call'd England, the Dominion of Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, upon Wednesday the 18th of December next; another Proclamation is issued for a publick Fast to be observed throughout that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland, on the same Day.

Tuesday at One o'Clock the Sheriffs of this City attended by their Officers went to the Royal Exchange, and saw several treasonable Papers, sign'd by the Pretender and his Son, burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, according to a Resolution of the House of Lords and Commons, amidst the repeated Acclamations of a prodigious Number of People.

His Grace the Duke of Somerset has subscribed the Sum of eleven hundred Pounds on Account of the Association in several Parts, viz. five hundred to York, the same Sum to St. James's, Westminster, and one hundred to St. Martin's.

We hear that the Association in Hampshire have raised 13,000 l. for his Majesty's Service.

His Majesty has appointed John Vaughan, Esq; to be Chamberlain of the Town of Brecon, and of the Counties of Brecon, Radnor, and Glamorgan, in the Room of Sir Nicholas Williams, Bart. deceas'd.

Richard Herbert, Esq; is rechosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Ludlow in the County of Salop.

Tuesday the Chesterfield Man of War of forty Guns launch'd a few Days ago at Mr. Bird's Dock, Rotherhithe, was put into Commission, and the Command given to Capt. Gordon.

The same Day was launch'd, at Mr. Bird's Dock at Deptford, a Packet-Boat, intended to go between Falmouth and the Sugar Islands, and call'd the Countess of Leicester; at which were present Sir Everard Faulkner, and several Persons of Distinction. The Command of her is given to Capt. Harman, many Years in the West-India Trade. She is esteem'd to be finely contriv'd, as well for Sailing as Accommodations.

Capt. Thomas Lovell, late Commander of the Prince Frederick Packet, on the Lisbon Station, is appointed Agent for the West-India Packets.

A few Days ago died at Oxford, Mr. William Chettle, Town-Clerk of that City, who for 27 Years past enjoy'd that Office, and executed it with great Care and Fidelity.

A few Days since died the Rev. Mr. James Ayscough, Vicar of Highworth in Wiltshire.

Last Sunday died Mr. Thompson, one of the Prothonatories of the Court of Common-Pleas: His Place is in the Gift of the Right Hon. the Earl of Litchfield.

Monday died, at his House in Threadneedle-Street, Mr. George North, Son of George North, Esq; and Joint-Clerk with his Father to the Company of Merchant Taylors.

A few Days since died Edward Butler, L. L. D. President of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, and one of the Representatives in Parliament of that University.

Last Monday died, at his House at Marybon, the Rev. Mr. Trunk, many Years Master of the Boarding-School there.

Last Sunday the Corpse of the Lord Harry Manners, Brother to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, was carried out of Town, to be interr'd in the Burial Place of the Family in Rutlandshire.

We hear the Body of Sir John Webb, who died lately near Aix-la-Chapelle, is to be buried in the South of France, pursuant to his Desire.

On Saturday last a Grant pass'd the Great Seal unto Claudius Amyand, Esq; of the Office of Keeper of his Majesty's Libraries in England, in the Room of Richard Bentley, Esq;

Sir Nathanael Curzon, Bart. Member of Parliament for the County of Derby, has presented the Rev. William Wilmot, A. B. to the Vicarage of Margetting, in the County of Essex and Diocese of London.

The Rev. Dr. George William Rooke, Master of Christ's College in Cambridge, is chosen Vice-Chancellor of that University.

The Rev. Mr. Henry Burrough, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Ely, is chosen Fellow of Catherine-Hall in Cambridge.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester has been pleased to confer a Prebend, in the Cathedral Church of Chichester, upon the Rev. John Fulham, M. A. Rector of Compton in the County of Surrey.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely has been pleased to confer the Vicarage of Harlton, in the County of Cambridge, upon the Rev. Mr. Thorp Foster, of Catherine-Hall in Cambridge.

A few Days ago the Rev. Charles Plumptree, M. A. was instituted to the Vicarage of Whaddon, in the County of Cambridge, by the Lord Bishop of Ely, void by the Death of the Rev. Mr. George Trigg, at the Presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

We hear from Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, that as a Man was digging in the Ground of Mr. White, a Farmer of that Place, he flung up a Pot, in which was found 50 Pieces of Gold of the Romish Coin.

On Saturday Morning Mr. Carrington, one of his Majesty's Messengers, assisted by a Constable, took into Custody one Gordon, a Scotch Romish Priest: On examining his Papers, which were also seiz'd, it appears that many Thousand Pounds have been transmitted through his Hands to the Rebels, and many of the Persons are discover'd that have been concern'd in the infamous Contribution.

n, Esq;

1745.

ones; large as *Jove's*, he says, whom the great Poet *Homer* describes to carry Ox Eyes, whatever he could

Monday Morning, between One and Two o'Clock, a Woman who lives in Bridewell Precinct pretending to her Bedfellow she had the Cholick, went to the Necessary, where she was deliver'd of a Child, which she dropp'd down the Vault; but her Cries being heard by some of the Neighbours, they went to her Assistance, when the Woman's Sister took the Child out of the Vault, which has since been Christen'd, and is like to live.

Private Letters from Hambourg, dated Nov. 9, inform us, that Capt. Dagenaar, his Son, an inferior Officer, and four of his Crew, were on the 1st of Nov. N.S. brought into Stockholm under a considerable Escort, and were made immediately close Prisoners, the Court being determin'd to treat them as Pyrates, and Orders have been already given for forming their Process.

There are Advices from Rome which say, that, after much Deliberation, it has been resolv'd to pass Sentence of Death on the Spanish Captain, and his Accomplices, that fell upon and cruelly treated a Band of Children that on the 28th of September were going in Procession to the Palace of Medicis, to compliment the Abbot Franquini on his Master's being chosen Emperor.

MINUTES of the Court-Martial, on Board the London, continued.

Nov. 6. This Day the Court assembled at the usual Hour in the Morning, and after being shut up the whole Time, open'd at three o'Clock, when it adjourn'd 'till To-morrow Morning seven o'Clock, at which Time it is said the Sentence will be publish'd on Capt. Ambrose, after which the Court will adjourn 'till Monday on board the Princess of Orange.

Sir Chaloner Ogle will set out for Town; and Admiral Mayne will hold a Court Martial on a Seaman charg'd for Mutiny.

Nov. 7. The Court, pursuant to an Order from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Sir Chaloner Ogle, dated the 11th of September 1745, proceeded to enquire into the Conduct of Capt. John Ambrose, who commanded his Majesty's Ship Rupert, at the Time of the Engagement between his Majesty's Fleet, and the Combin'd Fleets of France and Spain, off Toulon in the Mediterranean, on the 11th of February 1743; and he was tried for the same, upon a Charge prepar'd against him by the Prosecutors for the Crown. And the Court having examin'd all the Witnesses, as well in Behalf of the Crown, as in Behalf of the said Capt. Ambrose; and the Court having duly consider'd and weighed the Matter on both Sides, It appear'd to the Court, that quickly after the Admiral bore down, the Rupert bore down also, and kept bearing down sometime after the Admiral brought up. That when the Rupert brought up, there was no Ship of the Enemy properly in the Line for her to engage, in regard there was a large Opening between the Real and the five Sternmost Ships of the Enemy, then coming up. That afterwards the Rupert bore down towards the Enemy's Line, and began to engage the Headmost of the five Ships of the Enemy; and continued engaging her and the Second, 'till Admiral Matthews in the Namure wore, and engag'd the Enemy in passing. That when the Rupert first brought up she was not in the Line; but she was afterwards as far to Leeward as any of the other Ships, while they engag'd on the Larboard Tack, though not within Point-blank of the Enemy, nor at a proper Distance to do Execution. That the Court are of Opinion, that he, Capt. Ambrose, had it in his Power to engage closer, without going to Leeward of the Line, and that he did not act agreeable to the Fighting Instructions, from the Time the Admiral and Marlborough first began to engage; that therein he fail'd of his Duty, and is guilty of Part of the Charge exhibited against him. That as to his going to the Assistance of the Marlborough, the Court are of Opinion he ought not to have

ſhot a-head to go to her Aſſiſtance, either before or after her Maſts were gone. And the Court are of Opinion, that as he had no Orders to cover or conduct the Fireſhip, he is not guilty of that Part of his Charge. That for the above Failures of his Duty, the Court are of Opinion that he falls under Part of the 12th Article of War, contain'd in an Act of Parliament made in the 13th Year of King Charles the Second. But in regard he hath both before and ſince the Engagement, bore the Character of an experienced and diligent Officer, and

' of all the Oppoſition that could be made by the Parti- ' zans of Baſhaw Bonneval, have reſolv'd to ſend an ' Officer of great Diſtinction to Vienna, to compliment ' their Imperial Majeſties upon their Acceſſion, and to ' aſſure them of the Satisfaction the Ottoman Porte takes ' therein. It is alſo pretended, that ſome Diſcoveries ' have been made of French Officers in Shah Nadir's

Captain of the Rupert, to the Uſe of his Majeſty's Cheſt at Chatham.

That the Marſhal do diſcharge him out of Cuſtody, and he was diſcharg'd accordingly.

By Letters from Galway we hear, that the Tilbury Man of War was arriv'd there, and that four Men of War of 60 Guns each were hourly expected, to convoy the Eaſt-India Fleet from that Place for England. The Princeſs Louiſa was in Purſuit of a large French Privateer off that Port.

The Young George Privateer, with another in Concert, have taken a French Sloop with Rum, Sugar, Hides, and other Goods, and have carried her into Philadelphia.

By Capt. Roſe, Commander of the Lady Mary, from Amſterdam, arriv'd in the River, we have Advice, that a French Privateer of 36 Guns, and near 200 Men, was put into the Texel, having had a ſmart Engagement with three Colliers, one of which was boarded by a great Number of the Privateer's Crew; but the Collier's People having conceal'd themſelves under Deck, blew up the upper Deck with all the Frenchmen, and the Privateer itſelf narrowly eſcap'd being taken by them.

The Dragon, Weſtwood, from Plymouth for Dantzick, is taken by a French Privateer and carried into Dunkirk.

The Concord, Stephen Cowper, for New-England from one of the Weſtern Ports, is taken near that Place by a French Ship of 64 Guns, and carry'd into Martinico.

The Eleanor, Capt. Doldſton, from North Carolina for Piſcataqua, is taken in her Paſſage, and carried into the Havanna.

The Jamaica Packet, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, is taken by the French and carried into Leghorn.

Extract of a Letter from on Board the Glouceſter in Leith Road, Nov. 4.

' The Day before Yeſterday there were brought on ' Board us, by ſome Country People of the North Side, ' an Iriſhman, and a French Officer, whom they took ' preſſing Horſes for Carriage to Edinburgh, &c. He ' owns he landed eight Days ago at Perth, with ſeveral ' Chiefs of the Diſaffected, but to him unknown, and ' with Diſpatches to the French Embaſſador at Edinburgh, which he loſt in the Skirmiſh: He ſays he ' hopes we will uſe him like a Gentleman and Priſoner ' of War, but in this he will find his Miſtake, for we ' have a Deſerter on Board, from Lord John Drummond's Regiment in France, who knew him there an ' Officer and Countryman, though he pretends otherwiſe. We have had eight of the Rebels brought on ' Board, by the Men as before, and hear that there is a ' great many more kill'd by the honeſt Party.

Whitehall, Nov. 5. By Letters of the 3d Inſtant from Berwick, there are Accounts, that upon the 27th paſt a Party of the Rebels had been at Glaſgow to demand the old Subſidy for the Tobacco brought in ſeven Ships, and juſt then landed at Greenock, which amounted to 10,000 l. Sterling: That they had alſo demanded three Years Exciſe upon the Small Beer, which likewiſe amounts to 10,000 l. Sterling: That upon the 31ſt paſt, 200 ſmall Carts, in which were ſix Field Pieces, Ammunition, Small Arms, &c. lately landed at Montroſe, and which came over the Firth at Hagen's-Nook, paſs'd by on the Weſt Side of Edinburgh, and went to Dalkeith, attended by two conſiderable Bodies of the Rebels: That the Pretender's eldeſt Son left Edinburgh about Six that Evening, and came the Length of Pinkie, about four Miles to the Eaſt of that City, with thoſe of the Rebels call'd the Life-Guards, and lay there that Night: That all their Baggage, ſix Pieces of Six-Pounders, and one Field-Piece, was to be ſent off that Night or the next Day to Dalkeith, and their whole Army to follow at the ſame Time: That about One o'Clock upon the 1ſt Inſtant, the Pretender's Son proceeded to Dalkeith, from which Place a conſiderable Body of the Highlanders, who called themſelves the Advanc'd Guard, march'd that Evening to Pennycock, and another to Loan-Head, both which Places are at a ſmall Diſtance from Dalkeith, upon the Road leading Weſtward to Peebles, Moffat, Carliſle, &c. Thoſe advanc'd Parties gave out, that their whole Army was to follow them the next Day: That the Pretender's Son was to ſet out from Dalkeith upon the 3d, and that they were to march thro' Annandale to Carliſle: That the better to diſguiſe their Motions, Billets for Quarters had been ſent to Muſſelburgh, Fifheraw, Inverask, Preſtonpans, Tranent, Haddington, and other Villages upon the Eaſt Road to Berwick, which conſiderable Numbers were to march by Night to the Weſtward: That they had along with them above 150 Carts and Waggons full of Baggage, beſides great Numbers of Baggage-Horſes, and that they gave out that their Intention was to proceed directly into England, to endeavour to ſlip by the Troops under Marſhal Wade, and to get into Lancaſhire.

Whitehall, Nov. 8. By Advices from the North of the 5th Inſtant, there are Accounts that the Rebels were marching Southwards towards Langton and Carliſle, as was ſuppoſed in three different Columns, the Weſtermoſt of which was thought to be their Main Body by the Pretender's Son being with them, who was to take his Quarters at Broughton near Peebles, being the Houſe of Murray, his Secretary. The Middle Column march'd by Lauder, Selkirk, and Hawick, and the Eaſtermoſt Column by Kelſo. Marſhal Wade was at Newcaſtle upon the 5th, and upon Advice of the March of the Rebels Southwards, had countermanded the March of the Army under him to Berwick. Several Companies of Foot, as alſo the Baggage of ſeveral Regiments landed at Berwick, had Orders to march to Newcaſtle and join their Corps. Lord Kilmarnock, who ſtiles himſelf Colonel of a Regiment of Horſe, had ſent a Summons upon the 3d Inſtant to the Provoſt of Kelſo, for furniſhing Quarters and Proviſions for 4000 Foot and 1000 Horſe of the Rebels, requiring him alſo to ſend the ſame Orders to the Magiſtrates of Wooller. That on Saturday the 2d, General Gueſt had made a Sally from the Caſtle of Edinburgh, and ſeiz'd about 2000 Loaves, which had been provided for, and were to be ſent after the Rebels, who had with them, as it was ſaid, only four Days Proviſions when they march'd. The two Regiments of Dragoons of Hamilton and Ligonier were poſted at Wooller, Whittingham, &c. to obſerve their Motions: They are under the Command of Colonel Ligonier. The Marſhal had order'd the Regiments, who had been quarter'd in Newcaſtle ſince their Landing, to join and encamp with the other Forces upon the 6th. The Horſe and Dragoons continued at Durham. The left Column of the Rebels march'd upon the 3d Inſtant from Dalkeith and Newbottle to Lauder. The Number of the Rebels who were at Peebles upon the ſame Day amounted to between 4 and 5000. with 150 Cart-Loads of Baggage and ſome Artillery. Other Letters mention, that the French Arms, Ammunition and Baggage, &c. landed ſome Time ſince at Montroſe, had been brought to Perth, from whence Horſes had been preſs'd to carry it to Alloway on the 27th paſt, under Pain of Military Execution; that Part of the ſaid Baggage had been ferried over that Night, which was continued the Monday and Tueſday after; but that General Blakeney having had Notice that the Rear of the Men who conducted it was to paſs over on the Wedneſday Morning, had diſpatch'd Capt. Abercrombie, with ſome Soldiers and Countrymen to attack them, which they accordingly did, wounded ſome, took ſeveral Priſoners, ſome Cows, Horſes, and a great deal of Baggage, Arms, &c. with ſome Money and great Quantities of Letters: That all theſe were brought to Stirling Caſtle between Seven and Eight that Night: That it was reported there were 24 French Engineers along with the ſaid Baggage, &c. and that Glengyle, with 150 Men, and ſeven Pieces of Cannon, that had been mounted on the Highlanders Battery at Alloway, was gone to take Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle of Down, five Miles beyond Stirling, and that General Blakeney was preparing to attack them.

Whitehall, Nov. 9. By an Expreſs juſt arriv'd from the North, there is an Account that a Quarter-Maſter from the Rebel Army was come the 5th Inſtant to Moffat, to demand Quarters to be ready that Evening for 2000 Foot and 600 Horſe.

Whitehall, Nov. 10. By Letters from the North of the 6th, there is Advice, that that Part of the Rebel Army which came to Kelſo, continued there 'till Nine that Morning: Their Numbers were betwixt 3 and 4000. At Ten they began to paſs the Tweed, and continued paſſing 'till after it was dark. They took the Road to Jedburgh, and by the Motions of the other two Columns, as well as by what they ſaw out themſelves, they were marching towards Langton for Carliſle. Marſhal Wade was at Newcaſtle upon the 7th, and it was thought would continue there 'till their Deſigns could be more certainly known; the Horſe under him had been order'd to join the Army at Newcaſtle the Day before. The Pretender's Son arriv'd at Kelſo upon the 4th at Night; the Party with him is ſaid to conſiſt of the beſt of their Men, the Camerons and Macdonalds. They had no Cannon, and no more Baggage than what could be carried in 30 Carts and upon 12 Horſes, and one Cover'd Waggon with the Pretender's Son's Baggage. All the Cannon and heavy Baggage had been ſent towards Peebles, where the Duke of Perth commands, who is their General in Chief; Lord George Murray acted as Lieutenant-General, Lord Elcho as Colonel of what they call'd the Life-Guards, Lord Kilmarnock as Colonel of Huſſars, and Lord Pitſligo commanded the Angus Horſe. Advices from Berwick of the 7th Inſtant ſay, that that Part of the Rebel Army which took the Route by Peebles, were believ'd to be by that Time near Carliſle: That the other Part, who were at Kelſo, after having ſtaid two Nights there, march'd on the 6th in the Morning towards Jedburgh. Many of the Rebels have deſerted on their March from Edinburgh, and particularly at Kelſo, and many Stragglers with their Arms have been ſeized and delivered by the Country People into the Caſtles of Edinburgh and Stirling, or to the Commanders of his Majeſty's Ships.

Whitehall, Nov. 12. By Letters from Carliſle dated the 9th Inſtant, receiv'd late laſt Night, there is Advice, that Part of the Rebel Army incamped that Evening on a Moor within two Miles of that City.

Whitehall, Nov. 12. By an Expreſs this Morning from the North, there is an Account, that upon the 9th in the Afternoon, about 50 or 60 of the Rebels, well mounted, and thought to be Officers, appeared on a Hill called Stanwix Bank, cloſe by Carliſle; that the Caſtle of Carliſle fir'd upon them, and that after ſome Time they retreated: That there were Accounts of different Bodies appearing in different Places near Carliſle: That their main Army was at Eccleſfreigton, 16 Miles from thence: That they could not get their Artillery and Baggage forwards for Want of Horſes, but that they were collecting all they could get every where, and that it was talk'd amongſt them, that they were to puſh on Southwards. The whole Militia of the County of Cumberland and Weſtmorland were in Garriſon at Carliſle.

From the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTS.

Gabriel Everard, of the Pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields, in the County of Middleſex, Cheeſemonger.

John Aſhton, of Standſtead, in the County of Hertford, Mealman and Trader.

Francis Calvert, of Thames-Street, London, Oilman.

Edward Cox, of Dufowrs-Court, in the Pariſh of St. James, Weſtminſter, in the County of Middleſex, Carver and Chapman.

Thomas Stevens, of the Pariſh of Chriſt-Church within the City of London, Grocer.

This Day is publiſh'd,

The FOURTEENTH EDITION *of*

A GUIDE to the DEVOUT CHRISTIAN.

In Three Parts.

I. Containing Meditations and Prayers for every Day of the Week; with any occaſional Prayers for particular Perſons.

II. For Families for every Day of the Week; with many occaſional Prayers.

III. A Diſcourſe of the Nature and Neceſſity of the Holy Sacrament; with Meditations thereon, Prayers and Directions for the worthy Receiving thereof.

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By JOHN INETT, *D. D.*

Late Chanter and Reſidentiary of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty.

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